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CCG Continues Relationship as ANA Grading and Conservation Services of Choice

Posted on 7/1/2007

CCG Continues Relationship as ANA Grading and Conservation Services of Choice

The Certified Collectibles Group (CCG) has reached a written agreement with the ANA that provides for Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC) to continue as the Association's grading service of choice, Numismatic Conservation Services, LLC (NCS) to continue as the Association's conservation service of choice and adding Paper Money Guaranty, LLC (PMG) as the paper money grading service of choice, ANA Executive Director Chris Cipoletti has announced.

All ANA members can continue to submit coins directly to NGC, without going through a third party. In addition, fellow CCG member companies PMG and NCS will accept direct submissions from ANA members. The ability to submit objects directly to CCG's numismatic companies constitutes one of the most relevant and widely used ANA member benefits. NGC has been the ANA's official grading service since 1995 and NCS has been the ANA's conservation service of choice since 2000.

CCG is an industry leader in third-party grading and certification of collectibles. All five CCG member companies have a reputation for integrity and impartiality, and are firmly rooted in supporting educational initiatives. CCG and the ANA have had a long-standing relationship that has been beneficial in promoting and supporting the best interests of the hobby.

"Our company is proud of its close relationship with the ANA," said Steve Eichenbaum, Chief Executive Officer of CCG. "We believe in the mission of the Association, and enjoy being of service to its members."

NGC will be a Title Sponsor of the ANA's World's Fair of Money and the National Money Show for the duration of the contract. In addition, CCG will provide instructors in grading and conservation for a number of ANA educational programs, including Summer Seminar and ANA conventions. "We're excited to continue this successful relationship," said Cipoletti. "CCG's expertise, professionalism and dedication to numismatic education provide a great fit for the Association."

To submit material for grading or conservation, or for more information, call CCG at 1-800-587-1897 or visit www.collectiblesgroup.com.

The American Numismatic Association is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to educating and encouraging people to study and collect money and related items. With nearly 32,000 members, the Association serves the academic community, collectors and the general public with an interest in numismatics. The ANA helps all people discover and explore the world of money through its vast array of programs including its education and outreach, museum, library, publications, conventions and seminars. For more information about the ANA, call 719-632-2646 or visit www.money.org.

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New Version of the Collectors Society Message Boards

Posted on 7/1/2007

A new version of the Collectors Society message boards has been launched, and it comes with many new conveniences and improvements. Check out the full list [here](#).

Earlier this month, a new version of the Collectors Society message boards was launched. Aside from the improved aesthetic, the new version offers many new conveniences. Here is a list of just some of the changes you'll find:

- Threaded Private Messages
- More convenient "jump forums" drop-down at the top of the screen
- Ability to attach multiple files to a post
- Highlight text and click a format button, and it adjusts the highlighted text
- Faster performance — the new boards have an improved database structure and cleaner code base, as well as more extensive use of caching to create faster page loads
- Better navigation
- Scrollable quote boxes and image boxes to prevent people from forcing a whole thread to scroll sideways with their excessive quoting or overly large pictures
- More posting icons
- Easier controls to watch a thread
- Better security
- Drop-down menus on user names in threads to offer a variety of options
- Online/offline status visible in threads by user's names
- Easy access in the "My Stuff" menu to a list of your own posts
- Better calendar layouts

We hope that if you haven't used the message boards in a while, you will stop by and check out these new features. The Collectors Society community is

continually growing and we will continue to make improvements to provide the best collector experience possible.

If you have not used the message boards before and would like to participate, [click here](#) to create your message board login. This login is different than a Collectors Society login. If you are a Collectors Society member and have not created a message board login, you will need to click the link to register.

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United States

NGC Grading On-Site in Milwaukee

Posted on 7/1/2007

NGC will be offering On-Site Grading and Encapsulating at the Pre-ANA, PNG Day and ANA shows.

NGC will offer On-site Grading and Encapsulating Friday, August 3 and Saturday, August 4 (until noon only) at the Pre-ANA Show being held at the Four Points by Sheraton-Milwaukee. On-site grading will also be offered Tuesday, August 7 to Friday, August 10 during PNG Day and the [ANA World's Fair of Money®](#), both held at the Midwest Airlines Convention Center

Please read below for complete details on the services offered during these shows:

Gold Special	\$50 per coin
Gold coins valued \$1,500 and under (5 coin minimum).	
Value Walkthrough	\$65 per coin
Coins valued \$1,500 and under.	
Walkthrough	\$100 per coin
Coins valued \$1,501 to \$100,000.	

Coins are graded in lots on a first-come, first-serve basis. Please check with NGC representatives when your lot is ready. Most coins are returned within 24 to 48 hours.

Special Note: Due to the special handling required, NGC will not accept submissions of the following coins at this show for on-site grading or regular service submissions to be returned to the NGC offices:

Presidential Dollars, 20th Anniversary Eagles, Early Releases, U.S. Mint

Coin Covers

These submissions must be sent to the NGC offices in Sarasota, FL by the submitter.

Other on-site services offered:

Expedite Walkthrough	\$150 per coin
Guaranteed 4-hour turnaround, coins valued \$100,000 and under. Coins are returned within four hours or regular show pricing applies.	
High-Value Walkthrough	\$200 per coin
4-hour turnaround, coins valued \$100,001 to \$500,000.	
Unlimited Value Walkthrough	\$500 per coin
4-hour turnaround, coins valued above \$500,000.	

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Seasonal Numismatics: Dealers Embrace Respite

Posted on 7/1/2007

Summertime, and the market is lazy. But despite the sluggish atmosphere, Indian Gold is hot, as are Morgan Dollars and the Proof Two Cent series. Numismedia explores all this and more in this seasonal review.

A guest article from [NumisMedia](#)

While the coin market may appear somewhat sluggish to some observers, we remain in a cycle of growth. It may not be the rapid expansion we became used to the last four years, but we are still in a developmental phase. We continue to see new collectors entering the market while many novice collectors advance to a higher state of collecting. The summer typically slows the overall market as vacations and family activities take precedence. Dealers enjoy the time away from a hectic pace. Additionally, when big money takes a vacation, it is sure to have a major influence. When you add to this the element of the reversing metals, we are sure to see some FMV prices fall. What is of significance is that most of the declines can be traced to the more common coins with larger populations.

Nevertheless, a declining FMV may not be a sign of extreme weakness in a specific series. In some cases, prices advanced a considerable amount over a period of time and there was bound to be some profit-taking by those dealers and collectors smart enough to realize that the FMV does not continually rise. Proof Buffalo Nickels had been on a fast course to higher levels, with great enthusiasm shown by collectors. However, since the first of the year, we have seen the FMV fall for several dates in PR67. The 1913 TI was \$8,480 in January and the FMV is now at \$7,570. We have monitored several specimens in major auctions that did not support the previous FMV. The same can be said for the 1936-37 dates. There has been a noticeable amount of coins available and the current demand forced the FMV to lower levels. In the last couple of months, we have seen a steady downturn in values for the PR67 grade.

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On a more positive note, this series is still very much in demand. Most of the other grades are still trading at or above January levels, with some dates even higher. This points out that this current market is very sensitive to grading service census numbers. First, buyers look at availability of coins in the marketplace. Then they look to the census reports to see the quantities certified for various grades. When availability is low and the census is low for the grade, it can be a combination that attracts buyers. Nevertheless, these numbers are not the same for every series. Astute buyers also take into account original mintages and popularity of the particular series.

Previously, Indian Gold was as hot as any series could be. The past year found the \$2 ½, \$5, and \$10 Indians moving out the door as fast as dealers could purchase them. After a long stretch of demand, buyers became motivated in other directions. Supplies increased in the market and prices started to fall. First, the \$2 ½ declined, while the \$5 & \$10 Indians remained fairly steady. Recently, the \$5 Indians have started to back off slightly with some of the more common dates available at discounts along with the 1909 D, which is the most common in all grades up to and including MS66. In early January, the 1909 D had an FMV of \$4,440 in MS64 and now it is \$4,160; the MS65 was \$19,370 compared to the current \$18,230. FMV for the 1908 \$5 has dropped to a small percentage above the 1909 D, thus enforcing the theory that demand has shifted away from this series at current levels.

While demand for the \$10 Indian dwindled slightly early in the year, this series has come back stronger than the other two. Mint State grades of MS63 and higher have mostly increased over the past month. A further examination reveals that several of the better dates and grades have recently traded for higher levels than we reported in January. Most of the MS65 grades have increased 5% to 10%; in MS66, most issues have performed about as well if not better with the exception of a few truly rare issues. With updated trading information, we now list the following coins at much higher levels in MS66.

Date	January 2007	July 2007
1908 NM	\$23,340	\$33,150
1908 D NM	\$55,250	\$102,050
1910 S	\$76,050	\$115,050
1912 S	\$70,850	\$97,500
1914 S	\$52,000	\$162,500

Some of these increases may appear to be very extravagant in nature, but what this points out is that old data may serve only as a starting point when it comes to

extremely rare high-grade coins that entice more than one aggressive buyer. If the census is very low for the highest grades and a coin does not trade for some years, the next known trade can be multiples of the previous FMV.

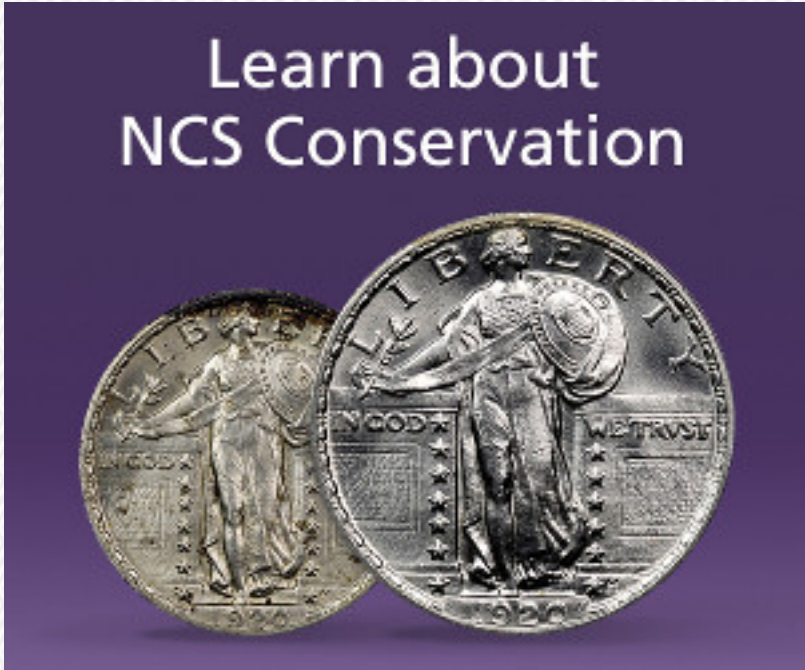
One of the fascinating aspects of studying the coin market is the different characteristics you discover within specific series. While updating the Proof Two Cent series, we noticed the census reports of NGC and PCGS include over 220 specimens of the 1864 Large Motto certified for the Brown, Red and Brown, and Red designations. What makes this very interesting is the fact that only 100 or so coins were originally minted. Granted, we all know that some coins are resubmitted many times in an effort to achieve the highest grade possible. However, due to attrition over time, the likelihood that there are still 100 coins available in the market is not plausible. This being the case, many collectors purchase coins based on potential availability. If the actual supplies of these coins are truly that much less than reported, it would make sense that these coins along with many others could well be undervalued. We have noticed this occur in other series as well and it brings up the point that if all coins are resubmitted by about the same percentage, then there could be a plethora of dates in many series that are valued well below their long-term potential.

Morgan Dollars continue to fascinate thousands of collectors. Even though we are seeing some of the better dates in the \$500 - \$2,000 range selling at minor discounts lately, the fact is that they are still on many want lists and this is the method that some collectors use to buy coins. They always buy when there are opportunities staring them in the face. There are various ways to collect Morgan Dollars, from year sets to complete sets, to Carson City sets, Prooflikes, Deep Mirror Prooflikes and even NGC-certified GSA Carson City Dollars. We have noticed a new group of collectors looking for high-grade CCs and they are willing to pay the price. However, the census reports indicate that there are very few available in MS66 and higher. It also appears that these new higher prices are attracting more raw GSA Dollars to NGC for certification in hopes that high-grade specimens can be certified. Registry collectors are very competitive and they never rest, even in the summertime.

This article is a guest article written by:



The thoughts and opinions in the piece are those of their author and are not necessarily the thoughts of the Certified Collectibles Group.



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First Spouse Coins

Posted on 7/1/2007

Behind every great man is a great woman, and coins are no exception. Jay Turner reviews the recently released First Spouse coin series.

This has been a very special month for modern coins. If anything, it has proven that they are more popular and collectable than ever before. With the scheduled release and subsequent sale of the First Spouse coins, a new series has begun with more popularity and frenzy than previous issues.

The presidential coin act of 2005 provided legislation that would require a coin series to honor and commemorate the spouse of each American president. This is the first series struck exclusively in gold with a changing design and the first series to offer medals with similar designs from the United States Mint at the same time. It is also just the second time the United States has struck coins in .9999 fine gold and the first time it was not a buffalo design.

The first four First Spouse coins, Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Thomas Jefferson's Liberty and Dolley Madison, were to be released as a set with the maximum mintage of 40,000 for both uncirculated and proof issues; the sets were a very attractive proposition. With the mint's subscription program offering the opportunity to lock in the purchase of sets before their release, the sets were either sold out or close to it weeks before they were scheduled to be sold. As a result, the mint canceled all subscriptions and the subscription program for First Spouse coinage.

Since the coins would ideally be released with their counterpart dollar husbands, the Martha Washington and Abigail Adams were to be sold at the same time since the dollar coins had already been released. With the announced limitations of 40,000 of each design for both uncirculated and proof, the coins still sought favor with many collectors and profiteers. All four coins, the Martha Washington and Abigail Adams went on sale at noon eastern time and sold out in less than three hours, with a maximum limit of five of each coin per household. That is over 8,000

orders in three hours.

Martha Washington is not new to United States coinage, as her image has been used in test patterns since the 1960s. This, however, was the first official United States coin issued to commemorate her. George Washington was not her first husband, but he is the reason why she is known and commemorated. Martha's marriage to Daniel Parke Custis ended with his death in 1757 and she married George Washington in 1759. When George Washington left to fight the British in the Revolutionary war, Martha followed him into battle. She spent the harsh winter with her husband and the American Army at Valley Forge and helped keep up morale with the troops.

When her husband was elected the first President of the United States, she was opposed to his service. Regardless, she acted tastefully and set the bar for first ladies to follow. After George Washington's life of public service ended in 1797, he and Martha returned to Mount Vernon. When George Washington died in 1799, Martha burned all of their letters to protect their privacy. She died in 1802 and was laid to rest with her husband at Mount Vernon.

The minting of the Abigail Adams first spouse coin marks the first time she would be commemorated or imaged on a coin. Abigail Adams, in comparison to other women of the time period, was considered educated. She knew how to read and write and through this passion, she met her husband John Adams. She had six children with him, including future president John Quincy Adams. Like Martha Washington, she was an eyewitness to the Revolutionary War, witnessing the Battle of Bunker Hill and the burning of Charleston. After the revolutionary war, her husband took on the difficult role as the first United States Minister to Great Britain. In 1788, they returned to the United States where her husband became the first Vice President. After George Washington's second presidential term ended, John Adams was elected President. Abigail Adams became the second first lady. This position was not an easy one for her, especially in her ailing health and the development of the White House. However, she fulfilled her duties gracefully. Her husband served only one term as President before he lost reelection, after which she retired to their estate in Quincy. She died in 1818, years before her husband.

Unlike Martha Washington, who burned all of their letters, Abigail was a frequent writer and as such, we know her today as a witness to history and for her role and opinions in politics at the time. She is best known for "Remember the Ladies," a term included on the first spouse coin. This is in reference to a letter sent to her husband in 1776 while he was at the Continental Congress, in which she asks him to remember the ladies in the new laws of the land. This suggestion to consider

the representation of women was decades before its time. Because of her writings and influence, she is considered a revolutionary in many respects but especially in woman’s rights.

With the release and sell-out of the two First Spouse coins, the anticipation for the series is great. The series is off to a running start, but one wonders if the level of success will be sustained. Martha Washington seems obvious for popularity as well as Adams, Jefferson’s Liberty, and Dolley Madison. Yet when Anna Harrison and Abigail Fillmore are out, will the series remain as popular and collected? Like all coinage, only time will tell how popular a series is and how worthy of commemoration a person is to the general public. However, this month, there is no question that the First Spouse coins are popular with collectors.

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United States

Border Incidents, Part Two

Posted on 7/1/2007

David Lange continues his retrospective of the border changes that have occurred throughout the history of U.S. coinage.

The application of close collars to United States coins was phased in between the 1820s and 1836, numismatists being uncertain as to their exact date of debut. Since close collar coins typically were well-centered and had distinct, fully raised rims, the long, broad denticles used previously were no longer necessary. The half dimes and dimes of 1829 feature two kinds of border elements. A few dies reveal a series of round beads just inside the rim, while others have denticles which are of conventional shape but which are much shorter than in earlier years. The denticulated border ultimately won out, being used through the remainder of the Capped Bust series, including the quarter dollar.



It's likely that, in use, the beaded borders were drawn toward the rim through erosion of the dies, and this was considered undesirable. Close examination reveals that the denticles were likely prepared with the same tools used to apply the beads. By setting the beads directly against the rim instead of slightly inset from it the resulting effect was of very short, rounded denticles.

This same style of border was used for the Capped Bust and Classic Head gold coins of 1829-39. As the Classic Head series progressed, however, the raised rims were gradually broadened and the beads extended into true denticles. This was almost certainly done in an effort to improve stacking. This became increasingly important after the weight reduction of 1834 made these issues the first USA gold coins to circulate freely in commerce.

A similar broadening of the rims and extension of the denticles occurred with the

silver coins during the 1830s, though the half dollar did not benefit from these improvements until the open collar, lettered edge type was replaced with the close collar, reeded-edge half dollar late in 1836. The half dollar actually became a test bed for different border widths in 1837, as collars of three different diameters were used that year. By the time that the Seated Liberty design was adopted for the various silver denominations during 1837-40, the U.S. Mint had made a commitment to very broad, flat rims with long, deep denticles.

The copper coins lagged behind in these developments, the first improvement not appearing in the cent until 1834. The broad denticles typical of earlier years were phased out in favor of narrower denticles of greater number. It was not until 1836, however, that a distinct separation appears between the denticles and the rims. This development likely corresponds to the introduction of the steam-driven press to the coining of cents in that year. The new dies feature short denticles set against the rim in a manner that could be mistaken for beads, but they are not truly round where they meet the rim. This same kind of border appears on the half cents of 1831-36. As with the gold and silver issues, the cents received gradually broadened borders and extended denticles beginning in 1838.

Though the U.S. Mint experimented with slightly differing diameters and border widths during the late 1830s and early 1840s (i.e. the “broad mill” and “narrow mill” half eagles of 1840), it finally settled on very broad, heavy rims and prominent denticles as the standard across all denominations. This is most evident on the cents dated 1843 (Mature Head) through 1857 and on half cents dated 1840-57, but it is true also of the silver and gold issues.

The raised rim with denticulated border was applied to each new coin introduced through the end of the 19th century, though the broadness of the rim was reduced for these subsequent issues. This is particularly noticeable in the minor coins. These were not typically stacked for counting like the silver and gold pieces, so the primary purpose of the rim was to protect the design from wear.

The addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to most of the silver and gold coins in 1866 furnished the occasion for reducing the broadness of the rim on these coins, though the change is so subtle that few collectors notice it. Evidently, the Mint recognized that the coins would still stack properly with slightly narrower rims, and the useful lifespan of the dies also would be extended. For this same reason the Barber silver coins introduced in 1892 received a border revision in 1900-01 when their rims were reduced in thickness, exposing more length to the denticles while keeping the overall width of the entire border the same for stacking purposes.

Among the new USA coins introduced between 1840 and 1900, the sole exception to the denticulated border is found in the diminutive silver three-cent piece. A novel coin in several respects, it was the first subsidiary silver piece in United States coinage, meaning that its bullion value intentionally fell below the standard employed for other silver issues. Perhaps in recognition of its substandard silver content, it was denied the protections of a reeded edge and denticulated borders afforded the other silver denominations. In any case, it portended a future in which border designs in United States coinage would be abandoned altogether as quaint and obsolete. These later coin types will be examined in next month's column.

David W. Lange's column, "USA Coin Album," appears monthly in Numismatist, the official publication of the [American Numismatic Association](#).

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United States

Counterfeits from Spark Erosion Dies

Posted on 7/1/2007

Skip Fazzari outlines the process of creating counterfeit coins using electric discharge machining (EDM) and how to spot these insidious fakes.

By Skip Fazzari, NCS Authenticator and Senior Conservator

Several books and articles have taken the position that counterfeit coins made using spark erosion dies are easy to detect. Some are, especially the first products made by this process. Yet a recent inquiry into what is new in the field of electric discharge machining (EDM) for the tool and die industry provided an eye-opener regarding what may be coming our way in the future.

Let's take a quick look at the spark erosion process for making counterfeit dies. Basically, it's electrolysis. Two conductive substances are placed near each other in an electrolytic bath and a current is passed between them so that a spark jumps across the gap to complete the electric circuit. The spark (electric discharge) produces localized temperatures that melt away metal in a controlled fashion to duplicate the original object in reverse. A conductive substance is needed for the original model, so a real coin is generally used for this application. Since the original model is partially destroyed, we probably will not see any superb copies of extremely rare coins made this way. But a faker could alter the date of a common Flying Eagle cent, for example, to use as the model to produce an 1856 cent. Incidentally, as I recall, the first spark erosion counterfeit I ever saw was a coin of this type and date in the late 1970s!

The model, which can be a genuine coin or a graphite copy (a few steps from the original) is submersed in an electrolytic bath comprised of a non-conducting (dielectric) solution such as mixtures of silicon, ionic water, etc. The "bath" cools the work by disbursing the heat generated by the electric spark, provides insulation in the spark gap, and helps clear away the waste products of the

reaction as the metals are dissolved.

When the process begins, a cyclic DC current is applied to the two pieces (coin/model and steel die blank), causing a spark to arc across the gap. The repetitive electric discharges remove bits of metal from the softened die steel (work piece) being formed. The spark arcs across the closest gap. As the process continues, the point of impact will move around the surfaces of both pieces, wherever the distance becomes the shortest, until the entire coin design is etched into the die steel. Each spark pulse produces a tiny crater. Close control of the spark distance is important as the smaller the gap, the smoother the resulting surface.

The minutely pitted surface is one of the diagnostics used to detect fakes made using EDM dies. Since the surface of the die is pitted, this will produce tiny raised pimples on the coin. The industry is working hard to find methods to reduce or polish away these tiny defects, even to the point of polishing the work piece in a radial direction.

Coins made recently using spark erosion dies can be very deceptive, especially if they are given a patina and slightly circulated in a trouser pocket with other pieces. Fakes that remain in a fresh, as-struck condition will often exhibit sharp edges and rims unlike the genuine article. Fortunately for authenticators, whenever a counterfeit coin or die is made, each “step” between the original coin and the finished counterfeit will allow for defects or at the least, a slight degradation of the original coin’s design. As with any counterfeit made using fake dies, detection is often confirmed by the presence of repeating bagmarks, scratches, pimples, and depressions. Counterfeits made by this process lose some design detail and lack Mint-quality luster.

There are some deceptive EDM counterfeits in the marketplace, so be sure to consult one of the major coin grading services if you have questions about the authenticity of a coin. Since counterfeiters will usually strike many pieces with the fake dies, chances are that professional authenticators will have seen an identical example of your coin that aroused someone else’s suspicions.

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Bowers and Merena Milwaukee Rarities Sale Preview

Posted on 7/1/2007

Bowers and Merena Auctions will offer more than 1,800 lots for auction at the Milwaukee Rarities Sale on August 4, 2007. Check out some of the incredible highlights inside.

Bowers and Merena Auctions will offer more than 1,800 magnificent lots for auction at the Milwaukee Rarities Sale on August 4, 2007. The auction will be held at the Four Points by Sheraton Milwaukee Airport, prior to the ANA World's Fair of Money.

Highlights include:

Lot 688 1836 Capped Bust Half Dollar. Lettered Edge. O-116. Rarity-7. 50/00. Proof-67 (NGC).
Ex: Eliasberg

front



[click to enlarge](#)

back



[click to enlarge](#)

Lot 1718 1796 Capped Bust Quarter Eagle. BD-3, HBCC-3003. Rarity-5+. Stars. MS-62 (NGC).

front



[click to enlarge](#)

front



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Lot 1860 1803 Capped Bust Eagle. BD-1, HBCC-3195. Rarity-5+. Small Reverse Stars. MS-63 (NGC).

Lot 1935 1875 Liberty Double Eagle. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). [PICTURED]

Lot 2020 1929 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. MS-65 (NGC). [PICTURED]

"I think we have really outdone ourselves for this auction," said Steve Deeds, President. "We have an impressive list of collections that includes Dan Close's Lincoln Cents, some fresh Peter Huntton notes, Drinen's Buffalo Nickels, and The

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Green River Collection of Morgan Dollars.” He added, “I am always excited by the depth of our rarities sales, but this auction in particular has extraordinary examples throughout that will amaze the most passionate collector on all levels.”

All lots and images in the Bowers and Merena Milwaukee Rarities Sale can be viewed online at www.bowersandmerena.com, and printed catalogs are available upon request by calling 800.458.4646.

This is a guest article. The thoughts and opinions in this piece are those of their author and are not necessarily the thoughts of the Certified Collectibles Group.

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Heritage Summer F.U.N. Signature Auction Posts Strong Results

Posted on 7/1/2007

Nearly \$10 million in prices realized at the first summer F.U.N. event. Read on for the full details and highlights.

Nearly \$10 Million in Prices Realized at First Summer F.U.N. Event; Heritage Live Online Bidding Fully Launched and Active

Heritage Auction Galleries held the official auction of the inaugural summer F.U.N. convention in West Palm Beach, Florida on July 12 - 13, 2007. \$8,837,840 was realized for 3,341 lots, although after-auction sales are still ongoing. A final session, held on Monday, July 16, realized \$1,145,160 for 3,164 lots, bringing the final total to \$9,983,000.

“The Florida United Numismatists convention, held in January of each year, typically sees one of our biggest and most exciting auctions,” said Greg Rohan, President of Heritage. “So we were thrilled to take part in this first-ever summer F.U.N. convention.”

“As we've come to expect from F.U.N., the audience at our auction was enthusiastic and ready to participate,” Rohan said. “Numismatists from all over the world were obviously attracted to both the quality and rarity of the items presented, and they bid accordingly. Consequently, this was another extremely strong auction for Heritage. The show itself was extremely successful, with very positive comments and feedback received from both dealers and attendees, so we anticipate an even bigger and better convention next year.”

“Aside from the significance of this being the very first summer F.U.N. show,” Rohan said, “this auction was also notable as one of the first coin auctions at

which bidders were able to participate through our new live bidding platform, Heritage Live. By logging into Heritage Live at www.HA.com/Live, bidders were able to hear streaming audio of the auction, and participate in real time, competing against bidders on the floor. We had 898 unique users participate through Heritage Live at this auction, making it the second most popular choice of bidders overall, after placing proxy bids through our Web site at www.HA.com. Bidders using Heritage Live pay no additional Buyer's Premium, so we're looking forward to this system becoming a major part of all of our auctions from here on out.”

“Our next numismatic auction will held August 8-12 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin as the official auctioneer of the American Numismatic Association's Worlds Fair of Money,” Rohan said.

Highlights of the summer F.U.N. signature auction included:

[1827/3 25C Restrike PR66 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$126,500

[1893-O \\$1 MS65 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$115,000

[1915-S \\$50 Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$100,625

[1896-O \\$1 MS65 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$100,625

[1912 \\$20 PR67 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$83,375

[1895 \\$1 PR65 Cameo NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$60,375

[1909/8 \\$20 MS66 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$60,375

[1920-S \\$10 MS62 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$60,087

[1876 20C PR68 NGC:](#)

REALIZED: \$51,750

1893-CC \$1 MS65 NGC:

REALIZED: \$48,875

For more information about Heritage's auctions, and a complete record of prices realized, along with full-color, enlargeable photos of each lot, please visit www.HA.com.

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